

The G A Z E T T E, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1777.

[No. 2058.]

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq; President
and Commander in Chief of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS some evil disposed Persons have lately attempted to pass Counterfeit Money in this State: IN ORDER to put a Stop to such a pernicious Practice, I do hereby require all Magistrates to be vigilant and attentive in causing to be apprehended and conveyed to Gaol, for Trial, every Person who shall be accused of counterfeiting, or uttering, knowing them to be counterfeit, any of the Bills emitted by the Congress, or the Currency of this, or any other of the United States of America. AND I do promise a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to Informers against such Offenders; for every Person they shall inform against, to be paid on Conviction of the Offender in this State.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, at Charleston, this fourth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy six.

J. RUTLEDGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN HUGER, Secretary.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq; President and
Commander in Chief of the State of South-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, in order to prevent a Scarcity of SALT, which would be very injurious to the good People of this State, it appears expedient not to suffer it to be exported for a limited Time: I do therefore, with the Advice and Consent of the Privy Council, strictly prohibit the Exportation of SALT from any Place within this State, for the Space of One Month next ensuing; whereof the Officers of the Customs, and all others whom it may concern, are required to take due Notice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, at Charleston, this Twenty-fourth Day of April, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand Seven hundred and seventy-seven.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN HUGER, Secretary.

On Wednesday the 30th Instant, will be Sold by Auction, at Messrs. Bryan, Rudhall and Co's (late Maurice Simons's) Store on the Bay, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon,

UPWARDS of Sixty Pieces of extraordinary Offshirts, some Brown Linens, twenty Pieces of fine Holland, and a Variety of other Dry Goods.

And exactly at Twelve o'Clock, will be Sold,

Two very valuable Houle Wenches;

Country born, and of the Muskee Kind, very likely, sensible and good tempered; the youngest only sixteen years old:—They are so deserving of such a Character, that the Owner would not part with them, but being obliged to go to the Northward for the Recovery of his Health. Also, an elegant young Chestnut Stallion, a Colt of Centinel's, found and good in every Respect.

GIBBS and CORAM.

On Thursday the 1st Day of May next,

Will be Sold by Auction,

At our VENDUE STORE, on the Bay,

A well assorted Cargo of Goods, just imported, Consisting of Onions, Raisins, Currants, Cheek, Brandy, Linens, Wardrobes, Handkerchiefs, Ounces, Pound and Taylor's Thread, Buckram, Mohair, sewing Twine, Needles, double gilt regimental Buttons, black Paduasies, Pump Tackles, Crates of Queen's Ware, Linseed Oil in Jugs, Gin in Cases, Loaf Sugar, Nails of all Sorts, Iron Pots, Writing Paper, Stone Chamber-Pots, Queen's Ware ditto, some excellent Claret, one Pp. of Choice Madeira Wine.—The Sale to begin at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon.

GIBBS and CORAM.

On Wednesday the 7th Day of May,

WILL BE SOLD,

At Messrs. WM. and JAMES CARSON'S Store, on the Bay,

The remaining Part of their Stock,

Consisting of Damasks, Satins, Lustrings, Mantuas, Modest Laces, Gowns, Ribbons, Meris, Womens and Girls Silk Gloves, also Marble Slabs, Steel Plate Saws, with a Variety of other Articles. EDWARD OATS.

ON Wednesday the 7th of May, will be sold by Public Outcry, at Mr. Strickland's,

Upwards of 30 valuable Slaves,

mostly this Country born, among whom are, a complete Pair of Sawyers, a jobbing Carpenter and Indico-maker, handy Boys and Girls, &c. Credit will be given to the 1st of January, 1778, paying Interest, and giving Bond with approved Security.

WEBB and BENTHAM.

JOHN WEBB and JAMES BENTHAM,

Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of
WEBB and BENTHAM,

PURPOSE to dispose of Dry Goods, Rum, Sugar, Negroes, Lands, Household Furniture, &c. by Auction, on the usual Terms. People, Friends or others, who may be so obliging as to favour them with Commissions, may rely on their utmost Efforts for their Interest, and the strictest Punctuality in the Settlement of their Accounts. Their Counting-House is kept in Broad-Street, opposite Messrs. Downes and Lee.

JOHN WEBB,
JAMES BENTHAM.

The AMERICAN CRISIS, No II.

By the Author of COMMON SENSE.



THESE are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: 'Tis dearest only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to set a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed, if so celestial an article as Freedom should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to tax) but "to bind us in all cases whatsoever," and if being bound in that manner is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious, for so unlimited a power can belong only to God.

Whether the Independence of the Continent was declared too soon, or delayed too long, I will not now enter into an argument; my own simple opinion is, that had it been eight months earlier, it would have been much better. We did not make a proper use of last Winter, neither could we, while we were in a dependent state. However, the fault, if it was one, was all our own; we have none to blame but ourselves. But no great deal is lost yet; all that Howe has been doing for this month past is rather a ravage than a conquest, which the spirit of the Jerseys a year ago would have quickly repulsed, and which time and a little resolution will soon recover.

I have a little superstition in me as any man living, but my secret opinion has ever been, and still is, that God Almighty will not give up a people to military despotism, or leave them unsupportedly to perish, who had so earnestly and so repeatedly fought to avoid the calamities of war, by every decent method which wisdom could invent. Neither have I so much of the infidel in me, as to suppose, that He has relinquished the government of the world, and given us up to the care of devils; and as I do not, I cannot see on what grounds the King of Britain can look up to heaven for help against us: A common murderer, a highwayman, or a house-breaker, has as good pretence as he.

'Tis surprising to see how rapidly a panic will sometimes run through a country. All nations and ages have been subject to them; Britain has trembled like an ague at the report of a French fleet of flat-bottomed boats; and in the fourteenth century the whole English army, after ravaging the kingdom of France, was driven back like men possessed with fear; and this brave exploit was performed by a few broken forces collected and headed by a woman, Joan of Arc. Would that Heaven might inspire some Jersey maid to spirit up her countrymen, and face her fair fellow sufferers from ravage and ravishment! Yet panics, in some cases, have their uses; they produce as much good as hurt. Their duration is always short: the mind soon grows through them, and acquires a surer habit than before. But their peculiar advantage is, that they are the touchstones of sincerity and hypocrisy, and bring things and men to light, which might otherwise have lain for ever undiscovered. In fact, they have the same effect on secret traitors, which an imaginary apparition would upon a private murderer. They lift out the hidden thoughts of man, and hold them up in public to the world. Many a disguised Tory has lately thrown his head, that still penitentially salutes with curst the day on which Howe arrived upon the Delaware.

As I was with the troops at Fort Lee, and marched with them to the edge of Pennsylvania, I am well acquainted with many circumstances, which those who lived at a distance, know but little or nothing of. Our situation there was exceedingly cramped, the place being on a narrow neck of land between the North river and the Hackensack. Our force was inconsiderable, being not one fourth as great as Howe could bring against us. We had no army at hand to have relieved the garrison; had we shut ourselves up and stood on the defence. Our ammunition, light artillery, and the best part of our stores, had been removed upon the apprehension that Howe would endeavour to penetrate the Jerseys, in which case Fort Lee could be of no use to us; for it must occur to every thinking man, whether in the army or not, that these kind of field forts are only for temporary purposes, and last in use no longer than the enemy directs his force against the particular object, which such forts are raised to defend. Such was our situation and condition at Fort Lee on the morning of the 20th of November, when an officer arrived with information, that the enemy with 200 boats, had landed about seven or eight miles above Mr. General Green, who commanded the garrison, immediately ordered them under arms, and sent express to his Excellency General Washington at the town of Hackensack, distant by the way of the ferry six miles. Our first object was to secure the bridge over the Hackensack, which laid up the river between the enemy and us, about 4 miles from us and three from them. General Washington arrived in about three quarters of an hour, and marched at the head of the troops towards the bridge, which place I expected we should have a brush for; however they did not chuse to dispute it with us, and the greater part of our troops went over the bridge, the rest over the ferry, except some which lodged at a mill on a small creek, between the bridge and the ferry, and made their way through some marshy grounds up to the town of

"The present winter" (meaning the last) "is worth an act, if rightly employed, but if left, or neglected, the whole Continent shall partake of its evils; and there is no punishment that man does not deserve, be he who, or what, or where he will, that may be the means of sacrificing a people's precious and useful."

COMMON SENSE.

Hackensack, and there passed the river. We brought off as much baggage as the waggon could contain, the rest was left. The simple object was to bring off the garrison, and to march them on till they could be strengthened by the Jersey or Pennsylvania militia, so as to be enabled to make a stand. We staid four days at Newark, collected in our outposts, with some of the Jersey militia, and marched out twice to meet the enemy on information of their being advancing, though our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs. Howe, in my little opinion, committed a great error in generalship. He might have seized all our stores at Brunswick, and intercepted our march into Pennsylvania. But, if we believe the power of Hell to be limited, we must likewise believe that their agents are under some providential controul.

I shall not now attempt to give all the particulars of our retreat to the Delaware; suffice it for the present to say, that both officers and men, though greatly harassed and fatigued, frequently without rest, covering, or provision, the inevitable consequences of a long retreat, bore it with a manly and martial spirit. All their wishes were one, which was, that the country would turn out and help them to drive the enemy back. Voltaire has remarked, that King William never appeared to full advantage but in difficulties and in action; the same remark may be made on General Washington, for the character fits him. There is a natural firmness in some minds which cannot be unlocked by trials, but which, when unlocked, discovers a cabinet of fortitude; and I reckon it among those kind of public blessings, which we do not immediately see, that God hath blessed him with uninterrupted health, and given him a mind that can ever flourish upon care.

I shall conclude this paper with some miscellaneous remarks on the state of our affairs; and shall begin with asking the following question, why is it that the enemy hath left the New-England provinces, and made these middle ones the seat of war? The answer is easy: New-England is not infested with Tories, and we are. I have been tender in raising the cry against these men, and used numberless arguments to show them the danger, but it will not do to sacrifice a world to either their folly or their baseness. The period is now arrived, in which either they or we must change our sentiments, or one or both must fall. And what is a Tory? Good God! what is he? I should not be afraid to go with an hundred Whigs against a thousand Tories, were they to attempt to get into arms. Every Tory is a coward, for a servile, slavish, self-interested fear is the foundation of Toryism; and a man under such influence, though he may be cruel, never can be brave.

But before the line of irreconcilable separation be drawn between us, let us reason the matter together. Your conduct is an invitation to the enemy, yet not one in a thousand of you has heart enough to join him. Howe is as much deceived by you as the American cause is injured by you. He expects you will all take up arms, and flock to his standard with muskets on your shoulders. Your opinions are of no use to him, unless you support him personally for his soldiers, and not Tories that he wants.

Loves felt all that kind of anger, which a man ought to feel, against the mean principles that are held by the Tories. A noted one, who kept a tavern at Amberg, was standing at his door, with as pretty a child in his hand, about eight or nine years old, as most I ever saw, and after speaking his mind as freely as he thought was prudent, finished with this unfatherly expression: "Well, give me peace in my day." Not a man lives on the Continent but fully believes that a separation must sometime or other finally take place, and a generous parent would have said, "If there must be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace;" and this single reflection, well applied, is sufficient to awaken every man to duty. Not a place upon earth might be so happy as America. Her situation is remote from all the wrangling world, and she has nothing to do but trade with them. A man may easily distinguish in himself between temper and principle; and I am as confident as I am that God governs the world, that America will never be happy till she gets clear of foreign dominion. Wars, without ceasing, will break out till that period arrives, and the Continent must in the end be conqueror; for though the flame of liberty may sometimes cease to shine, the coal never can expire.

America did not, nor does not want force; but she wanted a proper application of that force. Wisdom is not the purchase of a day, and it is no wonder that we should err at first setting off. From an excess of tenderness we were unwilling to raise an army, and trusted our cause to the temporary defence of a well meaning militia. A summer's experience has now taught us better; yet, with these troops, while they were collected, we were able to set bounds to the progress of the enemy, and thank God! they are again assembling. I always considered a militia as the best troops in the world for a sudden exertion, but they will not do for a long campaign. Howe, it is probable, will make an attempt on this city; should he fail on this side the Delaware, he is ruined; if he succeeds, our cause is not ruined. He stakes all on his side against a part on ours; admitting he succeeds, the consequence will be, that armies from both ends of the Continent will march to assist their suffering friends in the middle States; for he cannot go every where, it is impossible. I consider Howe as the greatest enemy the Tories have; he is bringing a war into their country, which had it not been for him, and partly for themselves, they had been clear of. Should he be now expelled, I wish, with all the devotion of a Christian, that the names of Whig and Tory may never more be mentioned; but should the Tories give him encouragement to come, or assistance if he come, I am sincerely with that our next year's arms may expel them from the Continent, and the Congress appropriate their possessions to the relief of those who have suffered in well doing. A single successful battle next year will settle the whole. America would carry on a two years war by the confiscation of the property of disaffected persons, and be made happy by their expulsion. Say not that this is revenge, call it rather the just resentment of a suffering people, who, having no city

led in view but the *Good of All*, having asked their own
all upon a seemingly doubtful event. Yet it is folly to
argue against determined hardness; eloquence may strike
the ear, and the language of sorrow draw forth the tear of
compassion, but nothing can reach the heart that is fixed
with prejudice.

Quitting this class of men, I turn with the warm ardour
of a friend to those who have nobly stood, and are yet de-
termined to stand the matter out. I call not upon a few,
but upon all; not on this State or that State, but on every
State; up and help us; lay your shoulders to the wheel;
better have too much force than too little, when so great
an object is at stake. Let it be told to the future world,
that in the depth of winter, when nothing but hope and
virtue could survive, that the city and the country, alarmed
at one common danger, came forth to meet and repulse
it. Say not, that thousands are gone, turn out your sons of
thousands; throw not the burden of the day upon Pro-
vidence, but *flow your faith by your works*; that God
may bless you. It matters not where you live, or what
rank of life you hold, the evil or the blessing will reach you
all. The far and the near, the home counties and the
back, the rich and the poor, shall suffer or rejoice alike.
The heart that feels not now, is dead; The blood of his
children shall curdle his conscience, who shrinks back at a
time when a little might have saved the whole, and made
them happy. I love the man that can smile in trouble, that
can gather strength from distress, and grow brave by re-
flection. 'Tis the business of little minds to shrink; but
he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his
conduct, will pursue his principles unto death. My own
line of reasoning into my full and clear as a ray of
light. Not all the treasures of the world, so far as I believe,
could have induced me to support an offensive war, for I
think it murder; but a thief breaks into my house, burns
and destroys my property, and endeavours to kill me, or
those that are in it, and to *bind me in all cases whatsoever*,
to his absolute will, am I to suffer it? What signifies it to
me, whether he who does it, is a king or a common man;
my countryman or not my countryman? whether it is done
by an individual villain, or an army of them? If we reason
to the root of things we shall find no difference; neither
can any just cause be assigned why we should punish in the
one case, and pardon in the other. Let them call me rebel,
and welcome, I feel no concern from it; but I should suffer
the misery of death, were I to make a whore of my soul by
swearing allegiance to one, whose character is that of a for-
tuit, stupid, stubborn, worthless, brutish man. I conceive
likewise a hard idea in receiving mercy from a being, who
at the last day shall be shrinking to the rocks and mountains
to cover him, and fleeing with terror from the orphan, the
widow and the slave of America.

There are cases which cannot be overdone by language,
and this is one. There are persons too who see not the full
extent of the evil that threatens them; they solace them-
selves with hopes that the enemy, if they succeed, will be
merciful. It is the madness of folly to expect mercy from
those who have refused to do justice; and even mercy,
where conquest is the object, is only a trick of war. The
cunning of the fox is as murderous as the violence of the
wolf; and we ought to guard equally against both. Howe's
first object is partly by threats and partly by promises, to
terrify or seduce the people to deliver up their arms and
receive mercy. The ministry recommended the same plan
to Gage, and this is what the Tories call making their
peace; *"a peace which passeth all understanding"* indeed! A
peace which would be the immediate forerunner of a
worse ruin than any we have yet thought of. Ye men of
Pennsylvania, do reason upon those things! Were the back
counties to give up their arms, they would fall an easy prey
to the Indians, who are all armed. This perhaps is what
some Tories would not be sorry for. Were the home
counties to deliver up their arms, they would be exposed to
the resentment of the back counties, who would then
have it in their power to chastise their defection at pleasure.
And we are now out State to give up its arms, that State
must be guarded by all Howe's army of Britons and Hef-
signs to preserve it from the anger of the rest. Mutual fear
is a principal link in the chain of mutual love, and were it
to that State that breaks the compact. Howe is mercifully
inviting you to barbarous destruction, and men must be
either rogues or fools that will not see it. I dwell not upon
the vapours of imagination; I bring reason to your ears;
and in language, as plain as A, B, C, hold up truth to
your eyes.

I thank God that I fear not, I see no real cause for fear.
I know our situation well, and can see the way out of it.
While our army was collected, Howe dared not risk a bat-
tle, and it is no credit to him that he decamped from the
White Plains, and waited a mean opportunity to savage
the defenceless Jerseys; but it is great credit to us, that
with an handful of men, we sustained an orderly retreat
for near an hundred miles, brought off our ammunition,
all our field pieces, the greater part of our stores, and had
four rivers to pass. None can say that our retreat was pre-
cipitate, for we were near three weeks in performing it,
that the country might have time to come in. Twice we
marched back to meet the enemy and remained out till
dark. The sign of fear was not seen in our camp, and had
not some of the cowardly and disaffected inhabitants spread
false alarms through the country, the Jerseys had never
been ravaged. Once more we are again collected and col-
lecting; our new army at both ends of the Continent is re-
cruiting fast, and we shall be able to open the next campaign
with sixty thousand men, well armed and clothed. This
is our situation, and who will may know it. By persever-
ance and fortitude we have the prospect of a glorious issue;
by cowardice and submission, the sad choice of a variety of
evils—a ravaged country—a depopulated city—habitations
without safety, and slavery without hope—our homes
turned into barracks and bandy-houses for Hissians, and a
future race to provide for, whose fathers we shall doubt of.
Look on this picture, and weep over it!—and if there yet
remains one thoughtless wretch who believes it not, let him
suffer it unlamented.

March 25, 1777.

A little or no Notice has been taken of my former
Advertisement, this is for the last Time to request
all Persons having any Demands against the Estate of
JAMES WHITE, deceased, formerly of Santee, to bring in
their Accounts properly attested, by the 10th Day of June
next, at which Time a Dividend will be made among
the Creditors of the Monies now in the Subscriber's Hands.
Those who do not avail themselves of this Notice will
be excluded from any Share of the same.

MARY WHITE, Administratrix.

FOUND up the Path, A FIFTY POUNDS Cash-
rate, issued in 1775, in Pursuance of a Resolution of
the (then) Commons House of Assembly. The Owner,
desiring the bill, and paying for this Advertisement,
may recover it, from
PETER TIMOTHY.

BROUGHT to the Subscriber, by a Negro Boy be-
longing to Mr. Thomas Young, A few Yards of
Homespun Cloth.—It is supposed to be stolen from some
Person at the Four Hoies, the said to be found in Church-
Street in this Town. The Person who lost it, may have it
again, paying for this Advertisement, on applying to
JOSEPH VERREE.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,
THE House and Lot where the Subscriber lately lived,
in Ansonborough, containing in Front of King-
street, one hundred Feet, and in Depth to Wentworth-
street, one hundred and fifty Feet. On the Premises are,
a very neat Dwelling-House, in complete repair, a large
Store-Room, Kitchen, Wash-House, Wood-House, Chair-
House and Stable, large enough to contain two Chairs
and three Horses, a Well of exceeding good Water, and
a large Garden, at present filled with a Variety of Vegeta-
bles and Fruit Trees.—If not sold by the 5th of May, it
will then be put up and sold at Public Sale, at Webb
and Benham's Vendue Store, in Broad-Street.

JAMES BENTHAM.
Also to be Let, a Pew in the North-Gallery of St. Mi-
chael's Church.

JAMES PATTERSON, in King-street,
Has to dispose of
A very good Assortment of FILES.

THE Subscriber acquaints his old Customers and others,
that he now has, and purposes constantly to keep
ready, a sufficient Quantity of

Drawing Boot Legs,
Not inferior to any ever imported, which he makes at his
Old Shop in Union-street continued, for Ready Money.

He will either purchase or take apprentice one or two
Negro Boys, to learn the Shoe-making Business. He like-
wise wants two good Negro Shoemakers, on hire, for
whom good Wages and punctual Pay will be given.
JOHN MATTHEWS.

Harpicords and Guitars,
Or other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED,
AND

CLOCKS of every Kind Repaired and Cleaned,
By the Subscriber, next Door to the Scots Meeting.
JOHN MILLS.

FRENCH TONGUE.

MRS. SODY presents her Compliments to the Ladies,
and acquaints them, that she has taken a House in
Tradd-Street, next Door to Mrs. Dewar's, where she in-
tends to teach the **FRENCH LANGUAGE**.—She solicits
their Favour, in hopes her Pronunciation, Mode, and Af-
fectation, will, upon Trial, merit Encouragement.

P. S. Those to whom it will be more agreeable, may
be waited on at their own Houses.

A MAN Servant, who has been used to Waiting, and
would engage to go to the Northward, may hear of
Encouragement by applying to the Printer.

Concord, April 10, 1777.
BOSHEY HOFFMAN tells a Sorrel Mare, about 15
Hands and an half high, with a bald Face, six Years
old, branded on the mounting Buttock H 30, a natural
Trotter.

SAMUEL DULLS informs me of a light Dun Horse, 14
Hands high, seven Years old, paces, trots, and canters,
branded on the off Buttock JR; a dull Brand on the off
shoulder not legible, had on a large Bell, stamped NR on
the Staple.

JACOB LEVER tells a Black Horse, 15 Hands high,
9 Years old, has a Star in his Face, one white Foot,
branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock T. B. a
natural Pacer, and has a bushy Man.

MICHAEL RHINE tells a Bay Horse, 14 Hands high,
7 Years old, paces and trots, has a Star and a Snip, Hog-
backed and Goose-tumped, branded on the mounting
Buttock M.

ABRAHAM SPE tells an old Bay Horse, with a Star and
Snip, has three white Feet, paces and trots, 14 Hands high,
branded on the mounting Shoulder YV, has some Saddle
Spots. The Owners may prove their Properties before
RALPH HUMPHREYS, J. P.

MR. THOMAS WARING, Junior, informs me of
a Black Horse, branded on the mounting Shoulder
and Buttock "F", having grazed into the Plantation of
his Estate of Archer Waring, at the Cypress. The Owner
may prove his Property before **WILLIAM MORGAN.**

JOHN MACKLIN,
Acquaints the Public,

THAT he has taken the House at Ashley-Ferry, for-
merly used as an Inn, which is now repaired, and
again refitting for that Purpose.—He will use every En-
deavour to accommodate Gentlemen and others, who please
to call there, in the best and most reasonable Manner the
Times will allow.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who may have legal
Demands on the Estate of Robert Hawkins, deceased,
that they bring them in properly attested to the Subscriber
hereof, in St. Mark's Parish, by the first Day of January,
1778, as after that Time a final Close of said Estate will
be made.
JANE HAWKINS, Executrix,
SAMUEL LITTLE, Administrator.

SNIPPE Covers this Season,

FROM the 10th Day of April, at Bax's Savannah,
near Jacksonville, at Thirty-five Pounds a Mare,
and a Dollar to the Groom, the Money must be sent with
the Mare, as none can be received without, it being
found almost impracticable to collect it afterwards; such
Mares as do not prove with Foal, may be sent next Season
Gratis.
LACY HARRISON, Groom.

CASH given for any Quantity of **EMPTY BOTTLIES,**
from one Dozen to one hundred Gross, by
FRANKWICK RULL,
At his Store on the Bay.

ABSTRACT of an ACT passed the 22d Day of Decem-
ber, 1775, enabling the Commissioners of the Treasury to
take up Money on Interest, for the Use of this State, at
Seven per Cent. per Annum (and of another Act for alter-
ing and amending the same, passed the 28th of Jan. 1777.

THESE Acts authorize and empower the Commis-
sioners of the Treasury to take up, upon Loan, the
Sum therein mentioned, for the Use of this State, from
any Person or Persons, Company or Body Corporate,
willing to lend the same, within Six Months from the
said 22d Day of January, in any Sum or Sums of Mon-
ey, not less than One Thousand Pounds at a Time,
on Interest, at the Rate of seven per Centum per Annum;
for the Repayment whereof and the Interest, the Public
Treasury is made liable, and the Faith of the State
pledged; which Sums, so lent, may be demanded, and
shall be repaid, at the Expiration of Twelve Months from
the Day of depositing the same in the Treasury, with the
Interest thereon; and at all Times after, on Three
Months previous Notice given to the Commissioners of
the Treasury by the Party demanding the same; and for
which Sums the Commissioners shall give to the respective
Lenders, Certificates specifying the Lender's Name, and
extending to his Executors, Administrators and Assigns,
the Sums lent, the Times when lent, when to be paid,
and the Rate of Interest; which Certificates shall be
transferable by a short Memorandum on the Back there-
of under the Hand and Seal of the Owner, in the
Presence of one or more Witnesses. And in Cases where
Money shall be deposited in the Treasury for a longer
Term than one Year, the Interest is directed to be paid
annually. The Treasurers may repay any of the said
Sums so lent after the Twelve Months, on giving Three
Months previous Notice to the Party who lent the same.

Published by Order of the General Assembly,

PETER TIMOTHY, C. G. A.

Extract of Act passed February 13, 1777, entitled "an Act
to revise and continue, for the Time therein limited, the
several Acts and Clauses of Acts of the General Assembly
of this State, therein particularly mentioned; and to ap-
propriate certain Penalties; and to confirm the Powers
of Commissioners of Roads, Paths, Bridges, Creeks, Causeys
and Water Passages."

AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
That all Commissioners of High Roads and private
Roads, or Paths, Bridges, Creeks, Causeys, or for cleaning
of Water-passages in this State, or for altering, laying out,
cleaning or amending the same, who have hitherto been
appointed by Virtue of any Act, or Clause or Clauses of
any Act or Acts of the General Assembly now in force,
or any such as are revived by this Act, or by Appoint-
ment of any Governor of this State hitherto, or by Elec-
tion in any Parish or District in this State, or by any Re-
solution of Congress, or who may hereafter be appointed
by the President and Commander in Chief of this State
for the Time being, with the Advice and Consent of the
Privy Council, shall, with or without any written Com-
mission, have and exercise as full and ample Powers and
Authorities, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as
any Commissioners of High Roads or Private Roads,
Paths, Bridges, Creeks, Causeys or Water passages what-
ever, have hitherto had, enjoyed or exercised, by Virtue of
any Law or Laws, Resolution or Resolutions of Congress,
heretofore made for that Purpose.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid,
That the said Commissioners, or a Majority of them, in
their several and respective Districts, shall have Power,
and they are hereby authorized, if they shall think it ex-
pedient, at least once in every Year, to parcel out the
High Roads, Causeys, and small Bridges, under their Care
and Charge, in equal and just Parcels and Proportions,
as near as may be, to and amongst the several Persons li-
able to work thereon, in such District, and assign to each and
every Person and Persons liable to work thereon, his, her,
and their respective Parts of the same, which he, she, or they
shall be, and is hereby, obliged to keep in Repair, for the
Term aforesaid, under the Penalties in the aforesaid
Act or Acts, for Neglect or Refusal to work on the High
Roads, any Law or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding;
and under the further Penalty of Five Pounds for
every Passenger or other Person who shall receive any In-
jury by the Badness of such Parts of the said Road, owing
to the Neglect of the Party appointed to keep the same in
Repair, to be recovered against him or them respectively,
by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of any Magistrate
for the District where the same shall happen.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
That in Case any of the Commissioners already nomi-
nated or appointed, or hereafter to be nominated or ap-
pointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to do, or neglect his Duty,
he and they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One Hundred
Pounds current Money, to be sued for, and recovered, a-
gainst the said Commissioners, or Commissioner, jointly or
separately, at the Election of the Prosecutor, one half to
be applied to the Use of the State, and the other half to
him or them who shall sue for the same.

Published by Order of the General Assembly,

PETER TIMOTHY, C. G. A.

PARAGRAPH of an ORDINANCE passed by

the General Assembly of the State of South-Carolina, on

the 14th Day of February, 1777.

AND whereas some evil minded Persons, inimical to
the Liberties of the United States of America, have
endeavoured to depreciate the Bills of Credit of this
State: To prevent which, Be it further Ordained by the
Authority aforesaid, That if any Person, within this
State, shall attempt to depreciate or undervalue any of
the Bills of Credit aforesaid, by offering, demanding, or
receiving more, in any of the said Bills, in Exchange for
Spanish milled Dollars, or other Coins of Gold or Silver,
or Bullion, at the Value, in Proportion to Dollars, at
which they pass in this State, or at which they are or
may be fixed by the Congress of the United States of
America; or by offering, demanding, or receiving, di-
rectly or indirectly, a greater Sum, in any of the said
Bills, for any Houses, Lands, Goods or Commodities
whatsoever, than the same could be purchased at, of the
same Person or Persons, in Gold or Silver Money; or
whoever shall sell, or offer to sell, House, Land, or any
Kind of Commodity for Specie, and shall refuse to sell
and dispose of the same, for any of the said Bills; every
such Person so offending, shall forfeit the full Value of the
Money so exchanged, or the Houses, Lands, Goods or
Commodities so sold, as offered to Sale; one Half to the
Use of this State, and the other Half to any Person who
shall sue for and prosecute the same to Effect, to be reco-
vered by Bill or Plea, in Court of Record in this State.

Published by Order of the General Assembly,

PETER TIMOTHY, C. G. A.

American Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, April 11.

Extra of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated March 29.

LAST Night a Vessel arrived here from South-Carolina, the Master of which spoke with a Frenchman on his Passage, bound from Old France to Charleston, and was informed by the French Captain, that Spain had declared War against England, and France against Hesse-Cassel, which, if true, will produce a Change in our Affairs.

Extra of another Letter of same Date.

Within these two Days a Plot has been discovered, which was, to engage our Pilots to go to New York, to pilot the Fleet up our Bay. Several People are taken up and confined on that Account. The most active that I have heard of is, James Molesworth, formerly Clerk (in the Mayor's Office) to Messrs. Fisher, S. Rhodes, &c. He is to be tried for his Life, this Day, by a Court-Martial.

In the Juries we have successful Skirmishes almost every Day with the Enemy. There was one on the 18th, in which we took several Waggon, 3 Prisoners, and found 4 or 5 left dead on the Field. There was another last Friday (21st) when the Enemy made the best of their Way into the Town, to tell, that they could not get any Forage for the Rebels.

HARTFORD, March 31.

On Sunday the 23d instant, about 11 o'clock in the morning, the Bruise frigate, with the two galleys taken from us last campaign, a small one built by the enemy and four transports, anchored in the bay of Peck's-Kill. At one P.M. they landed under cover of the galleys, the 5th, 23d, 44th and 64th regiments, under the command of Major Hutchinson, with 4 pieces of artillery and 50 of the train, at Len's Cove side of the bay, a mile and an half from the town. They advanced to Crodick's Hill, S. E. side of the town, and formed on it; before this he boats with men rowed towards the north landing, as if they intended to land there on our flank, or to get in our rear. From the number of boats which landed the troops General McDougal and every discerning officer who saw them, were clearly of opinion that the enemy's force far exceeded ours; but he determined to have full evidence of it before he quitted the post, and therefore waited for the enemy in a position from which his retreat was secured, till they came within musket shot; at this distance he had a full view of the enemy formed on the hill, and they were treble his force. The rum and provision being destroyed, and the heavy artillery sent off, except one from twelve pounder, which for want of horses was lost. The General ordered the troops to retire, which they did in good order, to the barracks No. 2, two miles and a half from the town; the enemy cannonaded us and wounded one of our men mortally; then he took post to secure the pass of the mountains, and some mills which contained a quantity of flour and grain belonging to the continent. The enemy placed a picket guard of one hundred men a mile from our post. The next day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lieut. Col. Willet, with about 60 men of Col. Grant's regiment, got undiscovered on the right flank of the enemy's picket, while a small party was sent on their left to draw their attention: it had the desired effect, for Col. Willet got near them undiscovered, when a skirmish ensued for 15 minutes. The Col. ordered his Men to fix bayonets and rush on them, on hearing which the enemy fled with the greatest precipitation. Col. Willet had two men wounded, one of which it is feared mortally. The inhabitants of the town say the enemy had nine killed and wounded: They embarked that night on hearing a reinforcement was expected in the evening; the next morning we took possession of the town. The enemy in the afternoon went down the river below Croton, in pursuit of stock and provisions: They plundered and abused the houses, and burnt some, according to their common practice: took off a few cattle and sheep, and some light articles out of the public stores. Our principal loss is the rum, molasses and flour, ordered to be destroyed, by the enemy and sugar burnt in the Commissary's store.

A sufficient number of flat-bottom boats, and the large snow are preserved, so that the ferry will still be carried on there.

[The following petition in Manuscript, was brought from Ireland in a prize sloop taken by Capt. Champlin, and lately drove ashore at Narraganset, in New England. The petition has 132 signers.]

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of the freemen, freeholders, citizen, merchants, traders and protestant inhabitants of the city of Cork.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the freemen, freeholders, merchants, traders, and protestant inhabitants of the city of Cork, beg leave to approach your Majesty, with a state of our feelings on the present crisis of our foreign and domestic affairs, conscious that however dubious the success, and whatever the event, it is the privilege and duty of a loyal, manly, and free people, to conduct truth to the foot of the throne, where her voice may be distinguished from those of corruption, interest and adulation. We think ourselves particularly called upon, at this time, to declare our sentiments, lest your Majesty should be influenced by an address now surreptitiously preparing here, purporting to be the act of this corporation, and affecting to convey the real sense of this ancient, loyal and opulent city.

The present unnatural dispute with America, originally grounded on the most arbitrary claims of former ministers, progressively sustained by the usurpations of succeeding administrations, and most impolitically carried on by the present, cannot but fill us with the most gloomy and alarming apprehensions—in the pursuit of an inexpedient, unnecessary, and perhaps illegal power of taxation, over a bold, numerous, experienced, free and distant people; we have seen our armies defeated, our fame tarnished, our American trade totally destroyed, which formed the broadest basis of British wealth and prosperity; our West India trade, dependent on America for supplies of provisions and lumber, mouldering into ruin, and our African commerce, intimately connected with that of the West Indies, almost totally annihilated; our national honour lowering to the dust by an introduction of foreign mercenaries to fight our domestic quarrel, on the most unequal and disadvantageous terms, and the glory of the British arms for ever sullied by the newly adopted mode of piratical war, which in the destruction of many unoffending maritime cities of America, displays a spirit of dark revenge, and gloomy

degradation, unprecedented in the annals of any enlightened age or polished nation.

Whatever may be the event of this expensive and dreadful contest, it must be like fatal in the victor and the vanquished; nothing can remain to either but poverty, ruin, and desolation. As members of your Majesty's widely extended dominions we must share in this general mass of public calamity; as members of this opulent and commercial city, and natives of this maritime and lately rising kingdom, we find ourselves more particularly interested.

Our linen trade, the great support of the nation, is in imminent danger through the want of its usual marts, and the extreme dearth of Flaxseed, now no longer supplied from the colonies, but with great difficulty and at a prodigious expence scantily imported from the northern ports of Europe.

The lumber trade, which enabled us to carry on the export of provisions to our southern provinces, is almost entirely ruined—commerce is a mighty chain, in which the weakness of a single link destroys the union and strength of the whole. Thus have all the other parts of our commerce sensibly declined by their connection with those already enumerated.

We cannot pass in silence the state of this now defenceless kingdom, deprived of almost all its disciplined force, and left an easy prey to the first invader. When we throw our eyes on the continent, and behold the prodigious power and warlike preparations of our most dangerous neighbours and usual enemies, we cannot but shudder at the humiliating comparison.

We thus, Sir, have presumed to submit to your royal and benignant consideration, a small part of the many grievances under which we labour. One of the great axioms of our law, places an easy remedy in your Majesty's hands, to be employed for the national interest, without any injury to the prerogative, or any diminution of your Majesty's personal honour. "The king can do no wrong," is that great rule we allude to, which preserving the sovereign dignity from insult, consults the right of freedom without the danger of anarchy; and by transferring faults from the supreme executive power, to those officially employed in administration, determining a mode of responsibility which has ever proved the surest safeguard of this threatened constitution. Under such measures new measures may best be adopted, without inconsistency, and with the utmost attention to every just and lawful prerogative; the state may thus be, as it often hath been, saved by the intelligent, the incorrupt, and the intrepid, from that dissolution into which it is plunged, by the dastardly, the venal, and the ignorant.

In your Majesty's paternal attention to your people's welfare, in your wisdom, justice and clemency, we place the utmost confidence, and now most humbly supplicate your Majesty to remove those evils of which we complain—to direct that the sword may be sheathed, that our commerce may be restored, and that economy, union, and liberty may be permanently re-established, through all parts of the empire.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 28.

THE Advisers from the American Camp, were, at the Publication of our last, not later than the 15th of March. Those since received, are to the End of the Month. By which we learn, that nothing more interesting has happened in the intermediate Period, than frequent but successful Skirmishes, whereby the Enemy were continually disappointed of procuring Forage—That Moxworth was condemned, and to be executed on the 11th Instant.—That General Lee had at length been allowed the Bounds of the City of New-York, under a proper Guard.—That the Precaution taken by General Washington, to have such of his Troops inoculated as had not before had the Small-pox, had been attended with remarkable success, not one in a thousand having died, and three thousand recovered Men having joined his Army; so that the threatened Introduction of that Distemper into his Camp, to disconcert his future Operations, is not likely to avail; on the contrary, all Dread of it was removed, and swallowed up in an eagerness to come to Action.—That the Spirit of Partisaning had not abated, but seemed increased with the Numbers that came in from the different States.—And that another Proclamation, requiring the Americans, within a further limited Time, to divest themselves of the Means of Defence and Preservation, and to accept of Pardons, had been published, and was signed by "William Howe" alone; whence it was conjectured, that his Brother, Lord Howe, might be gone for England.

Various Opinions still prevail, in regard to the Designs of General Howe at New-York. Some still continue confident, that he will make another Attempt to penetrate with his Army to the Capital of Pennsylvania, and that he only waits to be joined by the Troops from Canada, which are said to be expected by Sea: But others think, this is artfully given out, that our whole Force may be drawn to one Point for the Defence of that City, while the Troops from Canada will, in Reality, come by Land, to open a Communication with New-York, through Ticonderoga: Be it as it may, it is presumed, that a sufficient Force has been collected, and is so stationed, as to defend either Project.

We have just now learnt, that the Fleet to sail from Jamaica, on or about the 1st of May, will consist of 176 Sail, very richly laden, having on board, besides their usual Cargoes of Sugar, Rum, Cotton, Coffee, &c. a large Quantity of Carolina Indigo, purchased in the French Islands: That they were to be conveyed, as far as Bermuda, by the Maidstone and Winchester Frigates of 26 Guns each, the Badger and Porcupine Sloops, of 16 and 14 Guns, and the Racehorse armed Vessel of 10 Three-Pounders; and, from Bermuda home, by the Maidstone.—This Information was obtained by the Master of a Vessel, who on the 13th Instant, met; and, under English Colours, sailed several Days in Company with a Sloop from Kingston in Jamaica, Isaac Cobb, Master, cleared for Halifax, and furnished with American as well as Jamaica Papers: There were at the same Time in Sight, off the Havana, coming through the Gulf, a ship of 25 Six-Pounders, with 40 Men, one Forster Master, from Kingston, bound for London, having a good Deal of Spice and Indigo on board, said to be worth 100,000l. Sterling; and a Brig of 3 Guns, full of Bale Goods, one Freebody Master, cleared for Gaspee, also furnished with British and American Papers, but belonging to said Freebody, and a Mr. Dolbeir of Jamaica, which Vessels it is supposed have not yet passed this Coast.

The Hind Frigate, with eleven Sail of Transports from Ireland, passed in Sight of St. Eustatius, on Sunday the 30th of last Month, bound for New-York.

The Pearl Frigate, a few Days before, on her Way to New-York, took a single-decked Brig, said to be from this State, just going into St. Eustatius, the Mate of which was killed during the Chase.

A great Number of American Vessels have lately been taken by the Men of War on the Antigua Station; and by piratical Vessels cruising without Commissions, from Antigua, Anguilla, Tortola and Dominica. By the latter, no less than 29 Sail had been sent into Tortola alone. These Pirates carefully avoid falling in with the Men of War, by which Means such as escape the one, fall into the Hands of the other. Among others lately taken, are said to be the following Masters from this State, Richard Minors, of the Sloop Rutledge; Jacob Wyatt, of the Schooner Splatt; Benjamin Wainwright, of the Sloop Family Trader; Paul Lightbourn, of the Sloop Nanny; Stafford Amory, of the Sloop Charm; Nancy; William Perrot, of the Sloop Elizabeth; George Griffin, of the Schooner Wild-Cat; Boaz Bell, Richard Sontfall, Richard King, Foster Bickum, and one Morgan.

We have the Pleasure to inform the Public, that on Friday last, Twelve Pair of Cotton-Cards, allowed, by good Judges, to be equal to any ever imported, made in this State, were brought to Town, by the Maker, Mrs. Thomas Lenoir, of Camden District; who has left a Pair of them, the very Ware of which was drawn by himself from a Bar of English Iron, at the Printer's, to be shown. He has undeniable Testimonies of their being made by him, and proposes, by the next Meeting of his General Assembly, to produce some made of the Iron from Mr. Hill's Works, lately established in this State; flattering himself with some Public Encouragement, to enable him to prosecute this valuable Business.

From St. Eustatius we are advised, that a Privateer belonging to Philadelphia, has lately taken 7 Sail out of a Cork Fleet, and carried them all safe into Martinique.

Mr. James Leekie was lately at St. Eustatius, purchasing proper Goods for this Trade—which it is probable he may attempt indirectly to introduce into this State.

It has been hinted to us, that there are many Agents dispersed throughout this Continent, some from Jamaica, who come through Hispaniola, and others from St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. who come through St. Eustatius, for Intelligence, and to reap some of the Fruits of the American Trade: For which Purpose Dutch or French Vessels are purchased by some at Foreign Islands, and appear as the Property of Foreigners; and others come through Foreign Ports, under the Disguise of Persons that have been taken, thereby gaining Confidence, and transacting their Business with the greatest Facility.

Anthony Toenter, Esq; was, on Wednesday last, declared duly elected a Member of the General Assembly for this Town, to fill up a vacant Seat.

Last Thursday Mr. John Bryan Merchant, was married to Miss Rachel Simons, Daughter of the late Benjamin Simons, Esq;.

One Hundred Negroes

Are wanted on Hire for the Public Works, for any Time (agreeable to the Owners) not exceeding one Year.

PERSONS willing to engage for any Number of the above one hundred, are desired to apply in Charles-Town, to
DANIEL CANNON, or
JOHN CALVERT.

Fort Moultrie, April 23, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having Demands upon Colonel CHARLES-COTTEWORTH FINCKNEY, on Account of the First South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, on Continental Establishment, that they do immediately make them known to the Pay Master of said Regiment,
JOHN SANDFORD DAKT.

St. John's Berkeley County, 13th April, 1777.

ANY Tradesman who is capable of executing a general Altar piece for this Church, and is willing to undertake the same immediately; or to glaze the Windows, and plaster and whitewash the Inside, is desired to apply to Captain John Cordes, in the said Parish, or to Dr. William Keith, jun. in Charles-Town, who will more particularly inform any, whom it may suit, to undertake the same.

April 21, 1777.

ERASMUS AUDLEY and WILLIAM HOPKINS, Having entered into Partnership, under the Firm of
AUDLEY and HOPKINS,

PURPOSE carrying on the Factorage Business, for the Sale of the Country Produce. Those, of their Friends or others, who may please to employ them with the Disposal of their Crops, may rely on their utmost Efforts for their Interest, and the strictest Fidelity in the Settlement of their Accounts: Their Counting-House is kept in Bedon's Alley, at the House lately occupied by Messrs. Robert Stott and Company.

N. B. Mr. Wainwright's Boat will take in any Rice that may be sent them from Darchoeller.

DAVID LEWIS IMER,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store in Tradd-Street, lately occupied by Messrs. George Mathewes and Co.

DEMARARA Rum, Northward Ditto, Mustovado and Loaf Sugar, Syrup, Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, Checks, Stripes, Osashrugs, Linens, Holland Sheetings, Roans, Damask Napkins, Serge, Deasey, Waistcoat Shapes; Chintzes and Calicoes, Mens and Womens Silk, Cotton and Thread Hosiery, Ribbons, Threads, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Hanover Lace, Mens Hats, Shoes, Ladies next mounted Fans, Hand, Cross-cut and Whip-saw Files, Almonds, Raisins, Currants, dried Figs, Salt-petre, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

The Plantation whereon the Subscriber resides, In St. John's Parish, known by the Name of SEATON,

Twenty five Miles distant from Charles-Town, Containing twelve hundred Acres more or less, two hundred of which are sowed good Rice Land, with Water at command to overflow the Whole; a Part of the Provision Land cleared and under a good Fence, the remainder well timbered with Oak and Hickory; Convenient to a Landing on the Premises, are two exceeding good Dwelling-Houses, one in good Repair, with every necessary Accommodation.—The Tract will admit of two Settlements, and will be divided if more agreeable to the Purchaser. For Particulars enquire of
THOMAS BROUGHTON, Junr.

THE Constitutional Post-Office is removed from the Subscriber's House, to one of the Northern rooms of the Exchange, where constant attendance will be given from the hours of Nine to Twelve in the Forenoon, and Three to Five in the Afternoon; (Sundays excepted).
PETER BOUNETHEAU, P. M.
 N. B. A Mail for the Northward will be made up on every Friday Noon, and for the Southward on every Saturday Morning.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,
TWO Rice Barrels, containing about eighteen Bushels of very fine Hand-picked **INDICO SEED.**
JOHN CALVERT.

THE JUSTICES sitting within the Parish of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charles-Town, having on Easter-Monday allowed, and deposited in this Office, their Certificate, for granting to the under-mentioned Persons, Licenses for retailing Spirituous Liquors, &c. they are therefore hereby required to call at this Office and take out the same, on or before the first Day of May next, at farthest.

WILLIAM GIBBS,
WILLIAM PARKER,
EDWARD BLAKE, } *Commissioners of the Treasury.*

NAME.	PLACES OF RESIDENCE
BULL, Fenwick	Upon the Bay,
Bury, Margaret	King-street,
Blankenshorne, Henry	Ditto,
Cross, Ann	Lodge-Alley,
Chauvet, Moses	Meeting-street,
Carpanier, Mary	Queen-street,
Campbell, Rebecca	Mulatto Alley,
Clapperton, Mary	Upon the Bay,
Dewees, Elizabeth	King-street,
Donnom, Catharine	Union-street,
Davy, William	Broad-street,
Davis, Jane	Queen-street,
Eustace, Thomas	King-street,
Eberley, Barbara	Trott's Point
Gaultier, Joseph	Chambers's Alley,
Harvey, Thomas	Broad-street,
Ham, Thomas	Ditto,
Mrabowsky, Samuel	Ditto,
Holliday, William	Ditto,
Hart, Joshua	Upon the Bay,
Harris, Thomas	King-street,
Houler, Elizabeth	Ditto,
Hart, Edward	Broad-street,
Jones, Eleanor	Elliott-street,
Jennings, Jas. es	Upon the Green,
Kelsey, Mary	Upon the Bay,
Lehrs, Mary	Up the Path,
Limbouse, Catharine	King-street,
Labil, John	Upon the Bay,
M'Nally, Henry	Queen-street,
Manners, Margaret	Tradd-street,
M'Coy, Daniel	King-street,
M'Laughlin, Martha	Church-street,
Morelli, Francisco	Upon the Green,
Miller, George	Elliott-street,
M'Raw, Sarah	Upon the Bay,
M'Crady, Edward	King-street,
Philips, Rachael	Union-street,
Rutherford, Isabella	Elliott-street,
Robinson, John	Tradd-street,
Simpson, Ann	Bedon's Alley,
Shaple, Mary	Union-street,
Simpson, Mary	Upon the Bay,
Stevens, Mary	Up on the Green,
Sigwald, Christian	Up the Path,
Strickland, James	Upon the Bay,
Stewart, Mary	King-street,
Shutterling, John	Meeting-street,
Slumberg, Christian	King-street,
Simmons, James	Broad-street,
Singleton, Thomas	Ditto,
Singleton, Bruce	Ditto,
Sanfurn, John	Church-street,
Time, Thomas	Tradd-street,
Vargent, George	King-street,
Weir, James	Up the Path,
Watson, Catharine	Sommers's Alley.
Young, Mary	

A SURGEON for the COMET Brigantine of War, in the Service of this State, is wanted immediately. Any Person, properly qualified, may apply to
Captain EDWARD ALLEN.

On Tuesday the 23rd Day of May next, will be Sold by Auction,
 At our VENDOR STORE on the Bay,
All the remaining Stock in Trade of Mr. James Milligan, deceased,
 Consisting of Various Sorts of DRY GOODS, IRON-MONGERY, &c. By Order of the Administrator.
GIBBS and CORAM.

FOUND about a Fortnight since, by a Negro Boy, in Broad-street, A GOLD SLERVE BUTTON. The Owner may have it again, by applying to Mrs. Morand, in Broad-street, paying for the Advertisement, and giving the Boy something for his Honesty.

Just Imported,
 And to be Sold by Thomas Anwin, near the Exchange, on the Bay.

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of super-fine FLOUR, a Quantity of Bar Iron, Hoes, Saws, Mulatto Sugar, and a few Hogheads of West-India Rum.

A Virginia built SLOOP, with her Tackle and Furniture, Burthen about seventy Tons.

A PERSON who understands the FARMING BUSINESS, and who can bring with him a Recommendation of his Honesty, Sobriety and Industry, will meet with Encouragement as an Overseer, by applying to
WILLIAM BURROWS.

STOLEN or Strayed from White Point, A BLACK HORSE, about 24 Hands high, branded I-R, p. cc and tr. Whoever takes up and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall be rewarded with Ten Pounds.
JOSEPH DARRELL.

THE Commissioners appointed for clearing Edisto-River, and making it navigable from Paspon-Bridge up to the Forks, are desired to meet at Edisto-Saw-Mills, on Wednesday the 25th Instant April: When all Persons inclined to undertake the Clearing any Part of the said River, are desired to meet the Commissioners.

Charlestown, April 18, 1777.

AGREABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this State to regulate the Price and Affair of Bread, &c.

I HAVE enquired the Price of Flour, and find that imported from the Northern States to be at Ten Pounds per Hundred Pounds Weight; and Carolina Flour at Six Pounds, both being used by the Bakers, at which Price the Half-Crown Loaves must weigh as follows, viz.

OF NORTHEAST FLOUR.	OF CAROLINA FLOUR.
WHITE, - 1 0	WHITE, - 1 12
WHEATEN, - 1 8	WHEATEN, - 3 10
HOUSEHOLD, - 2 0	HOUSEHOLD, - 3 8

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take Notice.
GEORGE SHEED, Commissary-General.

STRAYED from Charles-Town, about Six Months ago,
A bright Bay Gelding,

Fourteen Hands high, his Mane then only half trimmed, has a white Snip on his Forehead, both hind Feet white, trots naturally, has no Brand, and has some English Blood; he was raised at the Horse-shoe. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me in Charles-Town, shall have Twenty-five Pounds Reward.
JACOB WILLEMAN,
 Who has for Sale, A NEGRO WENCH, a complete Washer and Ironer, sold for no other Fault, but that she will not work in the Field.

ALL Persons indebted to MAINE and RANTOWLE, are requested to make Payment to the Subscriber, on or before the first Day of June next: Those who neglect this Notice will find their Accounts in the Hands of an Attorney to be sued for, as no further Indulgence can possibly be given.
WALTER MAINE.

To be SOLD,
 On Wednesday the 24th of May next, at the Plantation of ZACHARY VILLPONTAUX, senior, in St. James's Goose-Creek,

Seventy five Prime Slaves,
CHIEFLY this Country born, among whom are, Wheel-wrights, Sawyers, Boat-men and Brick-moulders, with fine young breeding Wenches, and a Number of handy Boys and Girls; as complete a Gang as any in the State. One, two, or three Years Credit will be given, on approved Security, and Interest from the Day. The Property not to be altered till the Conditions are complied with.—If the above Day prove rainy, the Sale will be on the first fair Day thereafter: The Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock.

N. B. The Distance to said Plantation from Charles-Town, is Twenty Miles, the Road leading thereto turns off at the Hon. Henry Middleton's upper Gate.

For SALE,
EIGHT Hundred Bushels of CORN, and a River Boat. Burden about 50 Barrels of Rice, now lying at the Market Wharf. For Terms apply to
JONATHAN LAURENCE.

Twenty Pounds Reward.
STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, a BROWN BAY HORSE, fourteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, a Half-rouched Mane, switch Tail, one of his hind Feet white, and has no visible brand: He has been used to the Chair, with the Harness of which his Breast and Sides are a little marked: The above Reward will be paid, with reasonable charges, on Delivery of said Horse, at Mr. Cannon's at Goose-Creek, or in Charles-Town, by
JAMES WAKEFIELD.

A Twenty Pounds Bill,
FOUND by a Negro, at the Time of Sir Peter Parker and General Clinton's unsuccessful Attack on this Place, upon the High-Road, near Mr. Bee's Plantation at Paspon, and then advertised at the State-House, not having been claimed, is now again advertised; that the proper Owner may recover it.—It was wrapt in a very remarkable Piece of Paper, the Description of which will be sufficient to discover the Proprietor, who is to apply to the Printer heretofore, pay for this Advertisement, and give what Retompence he pleases to the honest Negro that found it.

The Six Thousand Tickets,
THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY,
 Received for Sale in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, having just come to the Hands of the Subscribers,
THEY request, that all Persons intending to become Adventurers in said Lottery, will be expeditious in their Purchases, as the Managers advise, that the Drawing will positively begin at the time appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congress, and which was the Tenth Day of this present Month.
LEVINUS CLARKSON,
JOHN DORSIUS,
JOSIAH SMITH, jun.
 N. B. Such Persons as have received Receipts for their Numbers purchased, by returning them now, will have Tickets in their Room.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY, 1776.
 Charlestown, April 2, 1777.
THE Managers of the United States Lottery, having appointed the Subscribers as their Agents, for the Disposal of Six Thousand Tickets, received for Sale in the States of South Carolina and Georgia; we hereby give Notice, that a Book containing the Numbers of said Tickets, is now opened at the Counting House of Smith and Darrell on the Bay, near to the Coffee House, in which, such Persons as incline to become Adventurers,

may enter their Names against the Numbers they shall choose, upon paying down the Purchase Money, as no Credit will be allowed to any Person whatever; and for the Information of the Public, we insert at Foot the whole Scheme of said Lottery.
LEVINUS CLARKSON,
JOHN DORSIUS,
JOSIAH SMITH, jun.

THE SCHEME is,
 That this LOTTERY consist of FOUR CLASSES, of One Hundred Thousand Tickets each.

FIRST CLASS.
 100,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars each, are 1,000,000
 Deduction, at Fifteen per Cent. — 150,000

No.	Prizes.	Dollars.	\$50,000
1 of 10,000 is	10,000	10,000	
2 — 5000 are	20,000	20,000	
30 — 1000 —	30,000	30,000	
400 — 500 —	200,000	200,000	
20,000 — 20 —	400,000	400,000	
Carried to the Fourth Class, 100,000			\$50,000

SECOND CLASS.
 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each, are 2,000,000
 Deduction, at Fifteen per Cent. — 300,000

No.	Prizes.	Dollars.	1,700,000
1 of 20,000 is	20,000	20,000	
2 — 10,000 are	20,000	20,000	
10 — 5000 —	50,000	50,000	
100 — 1000 —	100,000	100,000	
320 — 500 —	160,000	160,000	
20,000 — 20 —	400,000	400,000	
Carried to the Fourth Class, 500,000			1,700,000

THIRD CLASS.
 100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars each, are 4,000,000
 Deduction at Fifteen per Cent. — 600,000

No.	Prizes.	Dollars.	2,550,000
1 of 30,000 is	30,000	30,000	
2 — 20,000 are	20,000	20,000	
3 — 15,000 are	15,000	15,000	
2 — 10,000 —	20,000	20,000	
10 — 5000 —	50,000	50,000	
200 — 1000 —	200,000	200,000	
1000 — 500 —	500,000	500,000	
20,000 — 40 —	800,000	800,000	
Carried to the Fourth Class, 900,000			2,550,000

FOURTH CLASS.
 100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars each, are 4,000,000
 Deduction at Fifteen per Cent. — 600,000

Brought from the First Class, — 200,000
 Second do. — 300,000
 Third do. — 900,000

No.	Prizes.	Dollars.	5,000,000
1 of 50,000 is	50,000	50,000	
2 — 25,000 are	50,000	50,000	
2 — 15,000 —	30,000	30,000	
2 — 10,000 —	20,000	20,000	
10 — 5000 —	50,000	50,000	
300 — 1000 —	300,000	300,000	
200 — 500 —	100,000	100,000	
1000 — 200 —	200,000	200,000	
25,000 — 200 —	5,000,000	5,000,000	
20,000 — 50 —	1,000,000	1,000,000	

42,317 Prizes. } 200,000 Tickets.
 37,683 Blanks. }
 Not near One and a Half Blanks to a Prize.

THIS Lottery is set on Foot by a Resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia, the Eighteenth Day of November, 1776, for the Purpose of raising a Sum of Money on Loan, bearing an annual Interest of Four per Cent. which, with the Sum arising from the Deduction, is to be applied for carrying on the present most just and necessary War, in Defence of the Lives, Liberties and Property, of the Inhabitants of these United States.

The fortunate Adventurers in the First Class, and so in the Second and Third, who draw more than Thirty or Forty Dollars, shall, at their Option, receive a Treasury Bank Note, for the Prize or Prizes drawn, payable at the End of Five Years, and an annual Interest at the Rate of Four per Cent. or the Pre-emption of such Tickets in the next succeeding Class, as shall not be renewed within the Time hereafter limited.

Every Adventurer in the first Class shall have a Right to go through the subsequent Classes; but shall not be obliged to do it.

The Drawers of Twenty, Thirty and Forty Dollars in the First, Second and Third Classes, who do not apply for their Money within six Weeks after the Drawing is finished, shall be deemed Adventurers in the next succeeding Class, and have their Tickets renewed, without any further Trouble.

If any others shall neglect or decline taking out and paying the Price of their Tickets for a subsequent Class, within six Weeks after the Drawing is ended, their Tickets shall be sold to the fortunate Adventurers in the preceding Class, or to such as shall apply for the same.

The fortunate Adventurers in the last Class, who draw Fifty Dollars, shall, upon Application to the Commissioners of the Loan-Office, in the respective States, where the Drawers reside, receive their Money, without any Deduction; and all who draw above Fifty Dollars, shall receive in like Manner, without Deduction, for the Sums drawn, Treasury Bank Notes, payable at the End of five Years after the Drawing, at the Loan-Office of the State in which the Drawers reside. The Interest to commence from the last Day of Drawing, and to be paid annually at the said respective Loan-Offices.

As this Lottery is established for the sole Purpose of raising a Sum of Money, for carrying on the present just War, undertaken in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of America, in which every Individual, and their Posterity will be so deeply interested, it is not doubted but every real Friend to his Country will most cheerfully become an Adventurer, and that the Sale of the Tickets will be very rapid, especially as even the unsuccessful Adventurer will have the pleasing Reflection of having contributed in a Degree to the great and glorious American Cause.